CO-OPERATIVE BROOMS.

An Italian Laborers' Association Offers

\$8,000 a Week-How It Can Be Done.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

the first month.

services are required.

that his district be kept clean.

them out of their own funds,

district.

to Clean the Streets of New York for

1. For the sum of \$8,000 per week the Associated

Laborers undertake to sweep the city clean and

keep it clean; the money to be paid weekly after

2. They propose to divide the city into 120 dis-

3. Each laborer shall wear a uniform blouse, cap

4. As they are not paid for their day's labor, but

to keep their districts clean, it follows that any

policeman or citizen shall have the right to see

5. In cases of necessity the association will pro-

vide any number of extra bands required and pay

6. For the extra sum of \$135,000 for the first year

and \$100,000 for each following year they will clear away within twenty-four hours all the snow from

Broadway, Fifth avenue and the lower part of the

Our association would do the proposed work

honestly and completely at the rates which we

city twice a week; broadway and fifth avenue every morning.

It is impossible to carry off all the snow from Broadway, Fifth avenue and the lower part of the city as Mr. Brown, Captain Thorne and Mr. Am-brose propose. The above streets have about 2,500,000 square feet of surface; six inches of snow

LITTLE BOSTON'S POLITICS.

Rumor Regarding a Change in the Post-

mastership.

A rumor is gaining ground here that Postmaster

Burt is to retire and Senator Bailey, who represents the First Middlesex district in the Massachu-

setts Senate is to be made Postmaster of Boston. Mr. Bailey was an earnest worker for General But-ler in both of his attempts on the gubernatorial chair.

THE VIRGINIA WAIF.

News from the Home of Bertha Wink-

of Her Mother.

juries. These quite serious.

ler-Confirmation of Her Story-Grief

A gentleman residing at Keysville, in Charlotte

county, the home of Bertha Winkler, the Virginia

waif, whose adventures have been so faithfully

and graphically chronicled by the HERALD corre-

spondent at Philadelphia, thus endorses all that

made in the HERALD of Thursday by Bertha Wink-

made in the HERALD of Thursday by Bertha Wink-ier, and, so far as I know and can learn, it is cor-rect. She had been living near tals piace with her parents about three years, and always bore a good character up to the time at which she left. Her parents are both living, have a very large family and are very poor, and know of her having adopted male attire with the view of supporting hersed. Her mother is very much grieved at her arrest."

STABBING AFFRAY IN NEWARK.

In Newark, late on Saturday night, John Ryan,

resident of No. 203 Academy street, was stabled

severely in the groin by one Andrew Miles. It

appears Miles got into an altercation on a canal boat. An old man brought him to task, whereupon

Miles, as alleged, brutally assaulted him. Ryan remonstrated with Miles and the result was he was stabled. The assailant fied, but was subsequently captured by the police and is now held in the City Prison to await the result of Ryan's injuries. These, it is thought, are not fatal, though rule serious.

STRIKE IN A PIPE FOUNDRY.

The strike in the pipe rooms of Messrs. Starr & Son's foundry in Camden, N. J., still continues.

The strikers held another meeting on Saturday night for the purpose of advancing their organization; but their proceedings were secret, and nothing is known of their action.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8, 1874.

as been said of her :- "I have read the statement

RICHMOND, Va., March 8, 1874.

BOSTON, March 8, 1874.

and badge, so as to be distinguishable when his

tricts, a detachment of men to be assigned to each

ENGLAND.

The Ex-Ministers in Political Council-Who Will Lead the Opposition.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 8, 1874. The London Observer says a meeting of the members of the late Ministry was held yesterday. The impression that Mr. Gladstone has declined the active leadership of the opposition during the ssion of Parliament is confirmed. The Marquis of Hartington is mentioned as his sucgessor, but nothing has been decided yet.

GERMANY.

Imperialist Distribution of the French Indemnity Money.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, March 8, 1874. The Federal Council has ordered to be distributed to the States of the Empire a further instalment of \$2,000,000 thalers of the French indemnity.

Prince Bismarck's Report of the French Payments-What the Prussians Have

Done with the Cash. An official statement distributed among the members of the German Parliament by order of Prince Bismarck, during the mouth of February just past, shows the French indemnity, amounting originally to five milliards of francs, to have been largely swollen by payments of interest-altogether 301,191,959 francs—as well as by contribu-tions imposed and surplus of taxation and other revenue levied in the occupied districts beyond the administrative requirements. The sums are stated in thalers and are affirmed to be correct. The 5,301,191,959 francs of indemnity and interest correspond to 1,413,561,189 thaiers. The contribution levied upon the city of Paris adds another 53,505,865 thalers. Other contributions—with the exception of such levied for special military objects and so employed at the time—mount up, together with the excess of revenue, to 17,394,220 thalers. Thus the entire sum at the disposal of the German government was raised to the monstrous sum of 1,484,551,274 thalers,

DEDUCTIONS.

The first deduction to be made from this is the value of the ceded railways in Alsace-Lorraine, amounting to 325,000,000 francs, equal to 86,66,686 thalers. Mareover, there are a variety of votes easies by the Chamber and defrayed out of the indemnity—for instance, the fund for invalid pensions, compensation to Germans expelled from France, compensation to the German shipping interest, working capital allowed to the railways in tho ceded provinces, votes for fortification works, grants to meritorious generals and statesmen, &c. Up to July 1, 1871, 37,700,000 thalers have been allowed to sufferers by the war, 5,600,000 to German shippers, 300,000 have been spent upon medals, 10,089,774 have gone towards invalids pensions, 6,980,000 have been spent upon medals, 10,089,774 have gone towards invalids to the invalid fund, 3,347,187 have been required for dismantling French fortresses, 9,394,521 represent the cost of the siegé material, 9,352,512 have been restored to the Naval Ministry for war expenses, 980,813 for fortifications on the coast, 4,791,986 have been absorbed by the reconstruction of destroyed railways, 202,791 have been expended in constructing telegraph lines in France. The civil administration in the occupied french provinces has entailed an expenditure of 3,763,714 thalers. The sums defrayed after July 1,1871, are these:—225,000 thalers for the postal service, 590,000 thalers for telegraphs, 21,000,000 thalers for the sustenance of the army of occupation. The sum total of these deductions amounts to 600,836,627 thalers, which, in addition to the value of ceded railways, bring down the indemnity sum remaining over for distribution to 797,047,981 thalers.

PARTICIPANTS IN THE SPOIL.

The portion of the North German Confederation amounts to 530,114,053 thalers, that of Baden to 20,183,182 thalers and that of Hesse to 9,333,674 thalers. The first deduction to be made from this is the

SPAIN.

Serrano Advancing Towards Bilbao.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, March 8, 1874. Marshal Serrano has arrived at Somorrostro. [The village of Somorrostro is situated fifteen miles northwest of Bilbao.—ED. HERALD.]

ITALY.

French Diplomatic Representation at the Royal Court.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, March 8, 1874. dentials as Minister of France to Italy.

ASHANTEE.

British Soldiers Nearing Home from the Seat of War.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 8, 1874. A transport has arrived at St. Vincent with the first detachment of troops of the Ashantee expedition returning to England.

SOVEREIGNS OF INDUSTRY.

Close of the National Council at Spring-Seld-The Amended Constitution.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 8, 1874. The National Council of Sovereigns of Industry closed its three days' session in this city on Satur day night, having perfected its organization and

The officers elected are as follows:-President.

William H. Earle, of Worcester, Mass.; Vice President, S. S. Davis, of Nashua, N. H.; Secretary, A. L. Burbank, of Worcester; Treasurer, E. W. Dickinson, of Springfield; Lecturer, John Orvis, of Boston; Steward, Mary A. Dickinson, of Springfield; Assistant Steward, Edward Honian, of Hammonton, N. J.; Outside Guard, H. R. Mattherson, of New Britain, Conn.; Executive Committee, William H. Earle, Worcester, Mass.; H. T. Eliott, Chicago; A. H. Kendall, Springfield, and George R. Krasley, Hartford, Conn.

The new constitution provides for State councils to be made up of ten representatives from each subordinate council, of which there must be at least ten in a State defore a State council can be formed. Two delegates from each of the State councils will constitute the National Council, The condition of eligibility to membership is that the candidate must be over sixteen years of age and engaged in some industrial pursuit, and must have no interest condicting with the purposes of the Order. ient, S. S. Davis, of Nashua, N. H.; Secretary, A.

THE PALETTE CLUB.

Among the art clubs and associations that have sprung up in our city within the last few years the Palette has been specially noticed as devoted to art. Under its first manwas not very successful, but strong efforts have been made by gentlemen connected with art to correct the abuses and make the club what it aims to be, the great art centre of New York. On Saturday night over 200 gentlemen sat down to dinner at the formal gentlemen sat down to dinner at the formal inauguration of the new club house in Twenty-second street. There was a magnificent collection of art works, gathered from all quarters of the world, and showing the cosmopolitan nature of art and its civilizing tendencies. The gallery was, for the nonce, turned into a dining room, and it would be difficult to Imagine a more striking picture than that assemblage of artists, connoisseurs and interateurs gathered to inaugurate the new club. Mr. Bell, the President, introduced Mr. Taylor Johnson, who expressed his great pleasure at the evident growth of art taste, and pointed out the necessity which existed for the support of the Mewopolitan Museum of Art as a popular educator. The first reception of the club will be held of Thursday evening.

RAILROAD FATALITY.

BOSTON, Mass., March 8, 1874. Abby Waitz, a woman about thirty-two years old, residing on Tyler street, fell while stepping aboard the cars in the Boston and Albany depot, on Satur-day afternoon, and was killed.

OBITUARY.

Ex-President Millard Fillmore. The name of Millard Pillmore has for years been little more than an historical reminiscence to many people. Its bearer reached and occupied the nighest place in our government, and when he passed away from it he fell into obscurity almost as dense as that which surrounded his early years. When at times this obscurity was lifted, and the ex-President of the United States again came into public view there was evident and almost universal feeling of wonderment that he should be living; and even among those who had a continual knowledge of ex-President Fillmore's life, he was regarded simply, as a writer recently phrased the feeling, "a venerable link between the past and the present of the Republic." What the causes were of Mr. Fillmore's abrupt passage from the glaring light of public life into the obscurity of forgettulness cannot be dwelt upon here. It is only referred to as a remarkable fact; whether the acts of his life justi y it or not is left to be settled at some other time than the pres-ent. The moment of a man's death is scarcely a fit time to rehearse his faults. Therefore the demise of ex-President Fillmore, which occurred at Buffalo at ten minutes past eleven o'clock last night, will be sorrowed over as heartily, and his many good qualities detailed with as much earnestness and fidelity as if he had always stood as high in the public favor as when he was the Chief Magistrate of the Republic. At eight o'clock last evening, in reply to a question by his physician, Mr. Fillmore said, "The nourishment is palatable." These were his last words. His death was calm and without pain, notwith standing that during the week preceding final dissolution he had suffered intensely.

MR. FILLMORE'S ANCESTRY. Millard Fillmore was born in Locke township, Cayuga county, in this State, on the 7th of January, 1800. He had thus just passed the seventy-fourth anniversary of his birthday. His ancestors were of the adventurous, strong-hearted and toughsinewed men who were the pioneers of our present civilization. The earliest record of them is found in the archives of Essex county, Massachusetts, which mention a certain John Fillmore, who was the great great grandfather of the ex-President. He was a "saylor," whose ship while on a voyage during Queen Anne's war, was captured by a French frigate. He and his comrades of the crew French frigate. He and his comrades of the crew were conveyed to Martinique and closely confined. While returning home, upon his release, he died at sea. His son, Miliard's great grandiather, also named John, became a sailor and met with a like hard fate upon the sea. He was captured by pirates, and kept among them for nine months. Finally, with the and of two companions, he overpowered the pirates and brought their vessel into Boston. For these brave acts Fillmore was greatly celebrated, and rewarded with some of the personal property of Phillips, the pirate chief. He abandoned the sea and settled at Franklin, in Connecticut, where his son Nathaniel was born. While a mere youth Nathaniel, obeying the roving nature of his kin, emigrated into Vermont, then a wilderness. Having settled at Bennington he married and reared a family of six children. He was a patriot, and fought under Stark at the battle of Hennington. The ex-President's father, Nathaniel, was then about six years of age, having been born in Bennington in 1771. He remembered the morn of the fighting, and used often to tell of it to Miliard when a child. Early in hie Nathaniel Fillmore moved into the region of Western New York, which then offered no invitation to any one not of stury frame and vigorous, determined mind. There were no inquries at hand, and the necessities of life had to be torn from the embrace of the forest. Nathaniel was accompanied to this virgin region of Caynga county by his bride, Phoebe Millard, the dangiter of Dr. Abiathar Millard, of Pittsfield, Mass. Sie could have been no ordinary woman wno would thus venture into the wilderness.

MR. PILLMOBE'S EARLY LIFE.

In this place the each of the notice was born, were conveyed to Martinique and closely confined. MR. FILLMOBR'S BARLY LIPE.

venture into the wilderness.

In this place the subject of this notice was born, but soon after his birth his father, having a defective title to the lands he occupied, was forced to remove to Sempronius, now Niles, in the same county. In 1815 Millard was sent to Livingston county to learn the trade of a dother. He did not remain there long, but returned to his father's home to be apprenticed to a wool comber. Four years he served at this trade, working hard every day and giving his nights to reading, his appetite for which was well served by the village library. When he had reached the age of nineteen he came under the notice of Judge Watter Wood, of Cayuga, who saw in him the promise of a bright hashhood. He advised Millard to study law, and provided the youth with the means to follow out his advice. He aided young Filimore to buy out the remaining two years of his appprenticeship and received him into his office. Therein Millard read law and general literature, and at times aided in surveying the large estate of his patron. In the fall of 1821 he removed to Eric county, and in the spring of the next year he entered a law office in Buffalo, maintaining himself, as he had previously done, by teaching a school. He was admitted to the Bar in 1823 and began the practice of his projession in the village of Aurora, where he continued to reason.

He was admitted to the Bar in 1823 and began the practice of his projession in the village of Aurora where he continued to reside unto 1856.

BEGINNING OF HIS PUBLIC CAREER.

Mr. Fillmore's public career began in the year 1828, when he was elected to the General Assembly. The democratic party was then in the ascendancy, and Mr. Fillmore was a whig and anti-Mason; consequently he had little opportunity to show his abilities at Albany; but he gained a good deal of reputation by his efforts to abolish imprisonment for debt, and it was mainly through his efforts that this relic of barbarism was swept away in the State of New York. Mr. Fillmore served three the State of New York. Mr. Filimore served three terms in the Legislature, and was elected to Congress in 1832. Up to this time his success at the Bar had not been equal to the legal and forensic abilities he alterward displayed. But he continued steadily to rise, and but for the interruptions of his legislative and Congressional life he would have earlier attained that leading position at the Bar which was alterward accorded him.

which was alterward accorded him.

MR. FILLMORE IN CONGRESS.

After his first term in Congress, to which he was elected in 1832, Mr. Fillmore was out of that body for a term: but he was again chosen in 1832, and he was twice re-elected, making eight years of service in the House. He was generally in a minority, aud, of course, chairman of no committee till 1841, when the Twenty-seventh Congress assembled with he was twice re-elected, making eight years of service in the House. He was generally in a minority, auc, of course, chairman of no committee till 1841, when the Twenty-seventh Congress assembled with a large whig majority. A great political revolution had just taken place. For the nrst time in the history of the whig party it had swept the country. A whig President and a whig Congress had been chosen. This political revolution was owing to the financial embarrassments of the country and the general prostration of business. The chief duty of the new administration was to save the national Treasury from impending bankruptcy and to secure the revival of credit, the restoration of confidence and the recovery of business. If this work was to be accomplished at all it could only be accomplished through Congress, the most important member of which in all financial emergencies is the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Meaus. This position was given to Mr. Fillmore, and he filled the place of leader of the House with eminent ability and industry. He was not a ready mun and made no figure in debate, but always knew what he wanted to say, said it in the rewest words, and won the entire confidence of the House by evincing solid judgment and business talent. No leader for many years enjoyed more influence or made a House work better than Millard Fillmore. The labors of that stirring Congress were exhausting, and Mr. Fillmore declined another relection, going back to the Bar with slacrity and delight. Five years of uninterrupted labor at his procession now gave him a competence and prepared him for the dignified repose of the years after his final retirement from public life.

MR. Fillmore was chosen Compiroller of this State, and Mr. Fillmore became the last of the whig triumphs, so the Presidential election of 1848 was the last, and Mr. Fillmore became the last of the whig triumphs, so the Presidential election of 1848 was the last, and Mr. Fillmore became the last of the whig remains the life when Mr. Fillmore was num

Of the several critical periods in the nation's life leiore the Republic was disturbed by actual civwar, the time when Mr. Fillmore was pushe war, the time when are rillinore was pushed into the Presidential office by death was the most trying. The South then saw an intention to lessen greatly, if not to destroy, its power in the councils of the nation. California was pressing for admission into the Union as a State. Should she enter Southerners california was pressing for admission into the Union as a State, Should she enter Southerners foresaw their section of the country fall into powerlessness that would be an inducement to legislators opposed to the "peculiar institution" of slavery to oppress it with haternliaws. Clay and Webster were acting the part of peacemakers, and were both meeting with derision from the implacables among the abolitionists and secessionists, for the latter many Southerners had avowedly become. The Omnibus bill of Henry Clay was the great subject of Congressional debate when President Taylor died, on July 18, 1850. The bill was the means by which Mr. Clay hoped to alsay all excitement. It provided for the dismission of discussion. Mr. Pillmore on enteritiz upon the Executive duties found the Cabinet of General Taylor opposed to Mr. Clay's bill, which he himself favored. He immediately formed a new Cabinet, with Daniel Webster in the post of Secretary of State. With all the influence of the administration in its favor the "Omnibus bill" was deseated and confusion again became uppermost. At the North were held anti-slavery meetings and at the South gatherings in avor of secession. Texas and New Mexico armed to settle their boundary dispute in combat and the South vowed to aid the Texans. Here, indeed, were enough causes to distract a President. Mr. Pillmore arranged to prevent the threatened boundary war and advised Congress to immediately act in reference to the dangers. Congress soon passed what have since been called the "compromise"

measures." It admitted California, settled the "boundary dispute," abolished the slave trade in the District of Columbia and made more effectual provision for the capture of lugitive slaves. There was a how! raised against the President when he signed the Fugitive Slave law, and he was even threatened with physical harm by anonymous correspondents. The opposition of Northern lanatics to it was emphasized by several riots, the most determined of which occurred in Boston. These demonstrations did not affect him, however, for he made every endeavor to punish the infractors of the law. The rest of Mr. Fillmore's administration was only made memorable by the occurrence of filbustering troubles in Cuba. He had endeavored to prevent the formation here of parties to invade the "Ever Faithful Isle" by proclaiming that all persons joining them would be liable to severe penalties for breaching the neutrality of the United States. However, the Lopez expedition started. Its history is well known. President Fillmore's idea was that any American who took part in a fillibustering expedition forieited the protection of the United States government. He followed out the policy indicated by this idea and was sustained on all hands. The idea was probably the germ of the American, or Know Nothing, sentiment that actuated Mr. Fillmore when he attached himself to the American party and accepted its nomination for President in 1855. And it is likely that the sentiment was fostered by the absurd endeavors of Kossuth and other political meddiers to compel the United States to interfere in European politics. At all events, Mr. Fillmore accepted the doctrine that none could understand or sympathize with American politics and feelings but born Americans, and with the ultimate reference of that doctrine to obscurity Mr. Fillmore became almost forgotten. WASHINGTON. Exploration of the Great

Colorado Desert.

LOUISIANA AND FINANCE.

Alarming Effect of the Rum Revolution on the Revenue Receipts.

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1874. A Private Exploration of the Great Colorado Desert and Its Results-Irrigation Proposed-The Bed of an Ancient Sea, With Aztec Civilization en Its

Senator Jones, of Nevada, has received full reports of the results of a scientific exploration made at the expense of himself and a private citizen of California last summer, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of reclaiming or submerging the Great Colorado Desert by turning into it the waters of the Colorado River or the Guif of California. The report of Mr. J. E. James, the engineer who conducted the expedition, and an elaborate commentary upon it by Mr. R. E. Streich, an eminent civil engineer of San Francisco, lurnish the following very interesting information, much of which is entirely new. The exploration shows that the greater portion of the Colorado Desert and the Mojace Valley and Death Valley, which lie north of it, are from forty to feet below the level of the sea, and tnat this great desert, stretching from Lower California to Inyo county, in the State of California, and from the basin of the Coast Range Mountains to the Colorado River, comprising an area of about 300 miles long by 150 wide, may be converted into a chain of lakes or irrigated by the method above mentioned; and also that a large portion of this "desert" really consists of extremely fertile soil, being a deep alluvium susceptible of the highest cultivation. It is further shown that the prevalence of what are known as "sand-storms," and hot, desicating winds and the deficient rain-fall-the evils suffered by the surrounding country and as far north as the Tulare Valley of California—are directly traceable to the existence of this desert, from which, as from a great lurnace, there constantly rises in the summer time a vast column of heated air, without appreciable humidity. Thus the moisture of the rain bearing clouds, which are Our association would do the proposed work honestly and completely at the rates which we have carefully calculated, quite independently of the estimates which have been made for the street cleaning nitherto; and have made this same offer to Mr. Eastman, chairman of the Assembly Committee on Cities, before the investigation began. In the deposition made before the Assembly Committee on Cities by Mr. Pickard, Brown's agent, and Mr. Ambrose, they attacked and repeatedly denounced the present street cleaning Department as a swindle; but on analyzing their deposition we concluded that either they would pocket the money and clean no better than at present, or they would require from \$6,000,000 to \$7,000,000 to clean, according to their sworn deposition; but as they propose to do it for \$1,000,000 or \$1,100,000, therefore they are ignorant themselves of what the work practically amounts to, and have no knowledge of figures and facts required for such a work. Mr. Pickard, Brown's agent, in his sworn deposition says that it will cost \$50 to clean and cart off every day the rubbish from Broadway and Pitth avenue (five miles of street). This would make \$10 per mile. The streets of New York being 2,000 miles long, it would cost \$20,000 to clean the rest of the city, or \$7,280,000 per year. Supposing he does it only once a week, he would spend \$1,010,000, not including \$18,250 for cleaning Broadway and Pitth avenue, and the pay of the officers, foremen, cierks, scows, tugboats and the cost of clearing the snow from Broadway, Fitth avenue and the lower part of the city, which would raise the cost to about \$1,400,000. This much for Mr. Pickard's plan.

Now for Mr. Ambrose, the practical foreman and experienced contractor, who thinks he can prove his plan by figures and facts to be the best, and blown northwesterly during the summer months from the Gulf of California, is dissipated as soon as they reach the borders of this superheated region and prevented from reaching the dry but fertile plains of California beyond. The shells found on the surface of this desert prove that it has been at one time the bed of a sea and at a subsequent period the bed of a fresh water lake. The shore lines of both sea and lake can still be seen and recognized in many places; and Mr. Stretch expresses the opinion that the Aztec civilization of the adjacent region in Arizona (of which there are so many traces) came to an end in consequence of the climatic changes caused by the evaporation of these vast lakes in Southern California, after the Colorado River had cut down its bed in the Great Canyon so deep that its course was diverted at Collyttle to a southerly direction. The question is suggested whether these desert lands cannot be reclaimed by irrigation, and thus saved, instead of being totally submerged, as it is considered certain that covering them with vegetation would tend to prevent the evaporation of moisture and at the same time act as a precipitant for whatever moisture the atmosphere may carry, or whether both plans might not be combined. Senator Jones expresses the opinion that, although either course would involve large expenditures of money, the matter is of such public interest as to be worthy of

The cost to about \$1,400,000. This much for Mr. Pickard's plan.

Now for Mr. Ambrose, the practical foreman and experienced contractor, who thinks he can prove his plan by figures and facts to be the best, and wishes the committee to present it to the Legislature. Mr. Ambrose says that with \$1,000,000 or \$1,100,000, employing 750 men, all citizens, he will sweep every street of the city once every twenty-four hours as clean as a table (or stable?) To the question of the Attorney General he says by sweeping he understands to pass the broom over every foot of pavement. As a practical foreman Mr. Ambrose ought to know that a stroke of the broom will only sweep a space of two leet square. A first class laborer, working the whole day, will make 35 strokes per minute, 2,100 per hour, 21,000 per day. Seven hundred and fifty men would sweep \$1,000,000 feet per day. As the streets of the city have a shriked of 164,000,000 square leet. While be kept as clean as a table and the rest as firty as a stable; or it would take 11,250 men to sweep the streets, at a cost of \$5,625,600. This sum would include only sweeping, and not carting, &c. Although there are so many difficulties, still the work can be done, not, however, with hired laborers undertake the work, after calculating every cnance of success, and they have come to the conclusion; has they will keep the city clean, if not interiered with in the management of the affair. Every citizes will judge after a month's trial, if they are faithful to their promise or not. The association is composed of \$00 first class men. Each man is equipped with a broom, a shovel and a tall basket, as used in Italy, strapped on the back, and holding about two or three cubic feet; also, in his belt, he carries a long pointed iron, with a hook, to clear the gutters. Each man goes about his district five hours every day, and collects in his basket all the fifth, dung or retuse. When the basket is full he empties it into a cart. During the night sweeping is done for five or seven hours, as nece Congress, with the view of having a survey made by the government. The Proposed New Shipping Law. One of the most prominent coastwise steamship owners has been here urging upon the members of both houses of Congress the justice and necessity of the prompt passage of the bill prepared by the counsel of the New York Shipowners' Association. The complaints he presents against the Shipping Commissioner of New York indicate that the shipping merchants there are, under the existing law entirely at his mercy, and are without any means of redress. Morton to Reply to Carpenter on Louis-

investigation by the government, which alone has

the necessary resources and appliances at command for a thorough examination of the subject. It, by such an examination, the feasibility of the

work should be demonstrated private capital

might be found to undertake it. He, therefore,

purposes to bring the matter to the attention o

iana, and to Further Elucidate His Ideas on Finance. Senator Morton will reply to the speech of

Senator Carpenter on Louisiana affairs, and will also answer the criticisms made upon his position on the financial question, so that he will be better understood.

Private Benevolence to the Destitute Teachers of Washington and Georgetown.

Mr. W. W. Corcoran yesterday enlarged his offer to advance money to pay the salaries of the teachers of Washington and Georgetown, by making the sum cover two months instead of one. It was ccepted very gratefully by the teachers. The Alleged Violations of the Eight-Hour

2,500,000 square feet of surface; six inches of snow when swept aside by a snow machine and snow press will give about 18,000 cubic yards of snow. Carts enough cannot be had to carry of this amount of snow. Therefore we would melt all the snow with engines producing steam and hot air, which will melt one cubic yard of snow per minute. Twenty such engines would suffice to melt 18,000 cubic yards in twelve hours. All the above machines we would provide ourselves, at no expense to the city beyond the \$8,000 per week. Respectfully,

FRED. GUSCETTI.

J. M. NARDI. Law in the New York Post Office. The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House have appointed Messrs. Killinger, of Pennsylvania; Sprague, of Ohio, and Milliken, of Kentucky, a sub-committee to visit New York and inquire into the alleged violations of the Eight-Hour law on the government buildings now in process of construction. The Resolution of Censure Against

Sumner.

Joshua B. Smith, the noted colored caterer of Boston, and now a member of the Great and General Court of Massachusetts, was especially commissioned by Governor Washburn to bring on the resolution rescinding the resolution of censure on Sumner for his proposition to remove the names of victories during the late war from regimental flags. Smith is devoted to Sumner and he loves Butler: so he finds himself in a dilemma, and might exclaim, "How happy could I be with either, were t'other dear charmer away !" The Effect of the Liquor Crusade on the

Revenue Receipts. Secretary Richardson has informally called the attention of some of the members of the Ways and Means Committee to the continued falling off in the receipts from spirits, and to the probability of a similar falling off in the revenue on fermented liquors, the sale of both articles being intimately connected in the retail trade. Whether the de crease will continue he does not pretend to say, but he is of opinion that the temperance crusaders will interfere with the receipts from spirits and fermented liquors, which deficit, if not anticipated, may be the cause of trouble to the Treasury hereafter.

The Investigations of the Acts of Judges Dureil, Story and Busteed-The Work of the House Judiciary Committee-The Bankrupt Bill and the Geneva Award.

The Judiciary Committee of the House of Repre sentatives expect to close their hearing of the testimony in the Durell impeachment case next Tuesday, when they will take the evidence of Mr. Sanger, a lawyer of New York city, who has been engaged in certain bankruptcy proceedings in New Orleans, about which the sub-committee heard various reports when in that city recently. The testimony in the Busteed impeachment case will also be closed this week, there remaining but one more witness for examination. The hearing of testimony in support of the petition for the impeacement of Judge Story, the United States District Judge for Arkansas, will be commenced at noon to-morrow, previous to which time a special meeting will be held for the consideration of the famous Chorpenning claim. The Judiciary Committee are still working

on the Bankruptcy bill, going over it very carefully, line for line, but expect to be able to report it in about a week. They will then resume con-sideration of the bill for the distribution of the Geneva award, and hope to mature it without much more delay. The pressure of business upon this committee has been almost unprecedented during the present session.

Be Probed to the Bottom?

The Committee of Ways and Means will continue the investigation of the moiety question for some days yet, as they are now determined to sift the matter to the very bottom. They have already developed an amount of rascality such as the country had not dreamed of, even in connection with the infamous detective business, and the attorneys for the several Boards of Trade now here say that all has not yet been told. The Committee of Ways and Means are already thoroughly disgusted with the workings of the law, and would be ready tomorrow to recommend its repeal on the evidence before them, but they want to probe deeper yet and see how far the mercantile community has been held under tyrannical terrorism by the detective special agents.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9-1 A. M. Probabilities.

FOR THE EASTERN AND MIDDLE STATES CLEAR WEATHER, LOW TEMPERATURE AND FRESH TO BRISK NORTH AND WEST WINDS, DIMINISHING IN FORCE. For the South Atlantic and East Guif States clear weather and light to fresh northwest to northeast

For the lower lake region clearing out partly cloudy weather, and winds diminishing in force. For the upper lake region and south over the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, clear weather, rising temperature, and winds diminishing to gentle and

For the West Gulf States rising temperature and east to south winds.

For Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota falling barometer, rising temperature and east to south winds.

The Ohio and Cumberland rivers will fall,

The Weather in this City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Herald Building:— 1873, 1874,

.. 39%

PACIFIC BAILBOAD SNOW BLOCKADE, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 8, 1874.

A despatch from Elko, Nev., to-night, says that the Central Pacific Railroad is still blockaded by snow. Western trains are lying at Toano, waiting. About fifty miles of the road are to be cleared, It is improbable that any trains can be got through for two or three days either way.

NEGRO CHIVALRY.

Moses and Peter, Two Georgia Bloods, Meet on the Green Sward-Twenty Shots Fired and a Pair of Shins Sadiy Damaged. AUGUSTA, Ga., March 8, 1874.

Two negroes, Peter Blair and Moses Sullivan, had some angry words, during which Blair told Sullivan he was no gentleman. The latter demanded an apology or satisfaction with shot guns or pistols. Blair replied that he had no apology to make, but accepted the challenge, naming time, place and

The parties met at Sand Bar ferry this morning, at seven o'clock, accompanied by their seconds, two negroes, named Ralph Knight and William Armstrong. The ground was paced off and Colt's five-shooters placed in the hands of the principals. Knight gave the works of command. He said, "Peter, are you ready ?"

Peter said "yes." "Moses, are you ready?" Moses replied "yes."

THE PEPPERING. Then commenced the shooting, and both parties fired away until the last barrel was discharged. The pistols were repeaded and the principals resumed their position. The words of command were repeated and the firing recommenced, and

through both legs. AFTER THE ENCOUNTER

the parties returned to the city immediately. Sullivan lought at the same place last year, and Blair lought another negro near Savannah some time ago.

An Important Bill Before the Legislature-The Reform Schools To Be Reformed.

The great issue before the New Jersey Legislature last year was monopoly against free competition on the railroad question. This year the main issue is religious freedom against intolerance The following bill, introduced by Mr. McDonneil, of Hudson, was ordered to a third reading in Assembly last Thursday. It is a remedy to a grievance that ought long since to have been re-Whereas there are confined within the reform

Whereas there are confined within the reform schools of this State children of different creeds and forms of religious belief; and whereas the acts creating said resorts schools specifically require the immates to be instructed in piety and morality; and whereas the constitution of this state expressly guarantees to every person the inestinable privilege of worshipping Almighty God in a manner agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience. Therefore,

I. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the state of Sew Jersey, That from and after the passage of this act, the reform schools shall be open at least bree hours every Sunday morning, and at such other suitable times as the trustees of said reform schools may deem proper, to design and a such other suitable times as the trustees of said reform schools may be one of the said of the

dom to practice their faith according to their religious convictions.

2. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the trustees of these schools to facilitate the exercise and enloyment of the religious freedom and equality intended by this act, by a believing separate accommodation, as far as possible present at the gain at the commodation and expensive the commodation of the religious between the same time of the condition and prompetled to attend the religious exercised shall produce the acchero other than those of the religious denomination to which such child belongs.

3. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of all migistrates committing children to the said reform schools to cause to be entered on the record of their several description of such children, and, where ascertainable, the names, occupations and residences of their parents or guardians, which, for the purposes of this act, shall be deemed to be that of all children under the age of fourteen vears secommitted.

4. And be it enacted, That this act shall be deemed a public act, and shall take effect immediately.

This bill will come up for final passage this even-

public act, and shall take effect immediately.

This bill will come up for final passage this evening or to-morrow. It is supported by members of every denomination. The only outspoken opposition to it came from some of the Newark delegation, who are desirous of establishing a State Church. No opposition was offered, however, on the order for a third reading, and none is expected on its final passage.

THE OBANGE CHURCH.

In the course of his usual pastoral remarks in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday Very Rev.G. H. Doane V. G., said, referring to the subscription list for St. John's church, of Orange, that the names of the John's church, of Orange, that the names of the subscribers were too numerous to read, but would be written out and posted on the door next Sunday. He said St. Patrick's congregation had done remarkably well considering the severity of the times generally. Since the last report a number of donors have generously added to the St. John's saving Innd, but still there is need of the most energed spirit and effort. See Johnwas caures, Newark, of which Rev. Father Reilly is pastor, has raised about \$500.

THE PALESTINE EXPLORATION SOCIETY. PHILADELPHIA, March 8, 1874.

A large meeting in the interests of the Palestin Exploration Society was held this evening in the First Presbyterian church. Professor Hitchcock, the President of the society, and Lieutenant Steever, of the United States Army, the com-mander of the late expedition into Moab, made interesting statements.

Liberal subscriptions to the funds of the society are being made in this city.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8, 1874. James B. Ferguson, editor and proprietor of the West Jersey Pioneer, died at his residence in Bridgeton, N. J., on Fridar night.

GYMNASTIC GODLINESS.

How the New Theology is Taug. 't in Philadelphia-A Spiritualistic, Opera tic and Calisthenie Sunday School-A War Dance and Waving of Banners.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8, 185, L

Your correspondent has just returned from 8th 1day school, and a junnier Sunday school humanits never saw.

"I tell you, sir," cried a tall, lean, lank individual of the Spiritualistic caste, "there is no such school as this anywhere else in the world."

1 believed nim-there are certain assertions which we never even venture to dispute, and this is one of them. Two such Sunday schools could not possibly have a place, and the world be the same duil, dreary, wicked, yet good natured world that

The place where the children were gathered is at the corner of Broad and Coates streets, and is, properly speaking, the second story of a market house, and hence eminently a fitting locality for the COLLECTION OF YOUNG LAMBS

It is really a Spiritualists' iyocum, and is pregnant with the memories of bygone seances. The Sunday school was partly gymnastic, partly operatic, partly calisthenic and very largely mis-cellaneous. I never saw in my life a gathering in which were combined so many elements. SYMBOLS AND INSTRUMENTS.

One of the main points of the Sunday school was a piano and another was a violin, the most insignificant figure upon the platform being a man. All down the aisles were gaudy banners, six on each side, and fastened to settees by means of straps. Each banner had a different color. One pink one represented modesty, the rose diffident, the red ardor and the light gray innocence. The latter, I noticed, had very few persons groupest about it The altar was decorated with an American flag; but as your correspondent did not have a chance so see what was inside the altar itself, it would be hardly fair for him to presume that it contained

The man upon the platform said that it was the idea of the Spiritualistic Lyceum to make to day school so interesting and attractive that the children could not possibly be induced to stay away. When the school opened the overture was performed upon the piano and violin, and might as easily have been the work of one composer as that of another. It reminded one of the original doggerel which sensational writers put at the heads of all their chapters, and then accredit it to "old song."

BEAUTIES OF ELOCUTION.

BEAUTIES OF ELOCUTION.

A poem by Gerald Massey was then read. The man upon the platform pronounced the first line, and then all the classes ran a wild, haremscarum and intensely animated race, to beat each other through the second. It sounded as if a crowbar had accidentally run foul of a circular saw. All at once the bell sounded again and the orchestra struck up a waitz—it was really a waitz—of a gay, exhibirating order.

struck up a waitz—it was really a waitz—of a gay, exhiarating order.

SPIRIFUAL CALISTHENICS.

The man upon the platform folded his arms; the children did the same, and thus the gymnastics of the atternoon began. Such peculiar calisthenics are seldom seen, their chief beauty being in the fact that each person indulging in them is left to do entirely as he pleases. Up through the air, down towards the floor, around in a circle, like a Southern railroad train rounding a curve; then straight out a head, as if a severe battle were being waged with innumerable phantom puglists. A strike, a dig, a dive, a pigeonwing, triangles, circles, parallelograms and all the various figures in advanced mathematics being tangled and distorted in the most ridiculous conjusios. Suddenly the music waxes warmer and swifter and the performers grow wilder and more demonstrative in proportion. They begin to and swifter and the performers grow whider and stamp with their teet; the clatter grows laster and laster, and just as there dawns upon the spectators present that the old women and young children are dangerously approximating to a jus, the bell taps and the performance is over. Then comes a rest. Mr. Somebody-or-other gets up and makes a speech. It is addressed to children, and its, of course, of such a nature that none but children understand it. Then comes a grand procession.

dren understand it. Then comes a grand procession.

POOR BIRD.

An old lady went up to the platform and took a large American flag. It was surmounted with a orazen eagle, but so curious was the model that, upon ocholding it, one's mind immediately regeted to the popular little lowl generally seen looking for something about a country barnyard. The classes then left their seats and went up and surrounded the elderly lady with the standard. Then there was a pell-mell rush for other flags which stood in a corner near by. For a moment there was a general country barnyard there was a general country barnyard which stood in a corner near by. For a moment there was a general country on the men's voices, women's directions and childish outcries mingled in a common roar.

"March!" cried the leader, and on went the plane, the fiddle, the old woman and the children. Each had a flag and there were fity-seven in all. Round and round the room taey went. What it all meant, or what was its import, what religion there was in it or how much nearer such parages brought those participating in them to heaven was not ascertained. It made no difference to the audience, and it was a question apparently independent of the orchestra. Alas it would have been a relief had the pianist and fiddler only paused for a moment to reflect. But they did not until men, women and children came to a standstill at the thunder of the word "Hait!"

They then went through the manual of arms, of was continued until Blair fell to the ground, shot THE MANUAL OF PLAGS.

They then went through the manual of arms, or rather the manual of flags; it was "Shoulder

father the manual of high, it was "southed fags," "Order fags," "Right shoulder shift fags," &c. Just imagine old women, crazy men and young, innocent children, indulging in such tom-loosery as this at a Sunday school.

During the entire afternoon the name of God was not mentioned nor was any reference made to the holiness of the day. It was protane and sacrilegious, and was, to any true man or woman, paintui and melancholy to look upon.

SULLIVAN.—On Sunday, March 8, 1874, aiter a lingering liness, Michael Sullivan, aged 88 years.
Relatives and friends of the family, also the Seventh ward branch of the St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance and Benevoient Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, March 10, 1874, at two o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son, Daniel J. Sullivan, No. 16 Eldridge street; from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

[For Other Deaths See Ninth Page.]

A.—Gentlemen's Hats, Spring Style for 1874, just issued by ESPENSCHEID, of IIS Nassau street. We have been favored with an inspection of the styles introduced by this driving manufacturer, and are con-vinced they will prove the most popular of the season.

All That Have Used It Acknowledge that PORTER'S COUGH FALSAM possesses the attractionary power of relieving immediately coughs and coids, it is emollicat, warming and enective, 26c, and 50c.

Announcement.—The Special or Fifth avenue style of DRESS HAT, manusactured by KNOX, will be ready for inspection on Saturday, the 7th inst. E. M. KNOX, Fifth Avenue Hotel. A Specialty.-Knox's Spring Style & Ready now. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton str

A .- The Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway, is worn with perfect ease, yielding to every motion of the body, but comfortably holding rupture in every case and soon effects a permanent cure. Batchelor's Hair Dye is Spiendid.— Sever talls. Established 37 years. Sold and properly policed at BATCHELOR'S Wig factory, 16 Bonl st., N. Y

Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy Posi-tively guaranteed to cure Rheumatism, Neuraleia and Nervous Diseases, or no charge. 21 John street and drug-

"Golden Tresses and How to Get them."—BARKER'S AURORA changes any colored hair to golden. 1,271 Broadway, near Thirty-second st.

Goodall's Playing Cards-The Best, the Havana Bankers .- J. B. Martinez & Co.,

10 Wall street, New York, will pay the higgest Spanish Doubloons and Havana Bank Bills, &c. Model Boots.—Correct Styles of Boots and Shoes and importers of Meille's Paris Boots. EU-GENE FERRIES A SON, 120 Fution street, near Broadway; will remove to St Nassau street on May 1.

Rupture Permanently Cured by Dr. MARSH'S IMPROVED RADICAL CURE TRUSS; SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS, ABDOMINAL BELTS, IMPROVED SUSPENSORY BANDAGES, SEOULDER BRACES and all appliances for physical deformities accurately adjusted property of Marsh & Co., No. 2 Newsystem of the No. 2 Newsystem of the Co. No. 2 Newsystem of the No. 2 Newsystem of the No. 2 Newsystem of the Newsystem of th

Sackett's Magic Coloris Capillary and HAIR DYE. Send for price list. Address PERFUMER IN Liberty street, New York.

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